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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/625,627		07/24/2003	Shinichi Yatsuzuka	01-450 9051	
23400	7590	03/08/2006		EXAMINER	
POSZ LAV		-	COMAS, YAHVEH		
12040 SOUT SUITE 101	ΓΗ LAKE	S DRIVE	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
RESTON, V	/A 2019	1		2834	
				DATE MAILED: 03/08/2006	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summers	10/625,627	YATSUZUKA ET AL.	\h
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	1
	Yahveh Comas	2834	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	S
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this commun D (35 U.S.C. 6 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 1/23/0 2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) This 3) Since this application is in condition for allowan closed in accordance with the practice under E.	— action is non-final. ce except for formal matters, pro		its is
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1.3-5,8,10 and 11 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1.3-5,8,10 and 11 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or are subject to restriction and/or are subject to restriction and/or are subjected to by the Examiner 10) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the decent drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 10.	election requirement. pted or b) objected to by the Elawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is objected to by	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.1	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign partial All by Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Application ty documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No d in this National Stage	e
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:		

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1,3-5,8,10 and 11 have been considered but are most in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1 and 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yatsuzuka et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,138,459 in view of Nashiki U.S. Patent No. 6,144,132.

Yatsuzuka discloses a plurality of teeth (130) circumferentially disposed to surround a space; a yoke (133) disposed around the teeth and magnetically connected

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to the teeth (130), a plurality of coils (131 and 132) mounted on the teeth, and a movable core disposed in the space opposite the teeth to reciprocate transversely to the teeth, said movable core (120) having a plurality of first permanent magnets (122) at axially opposite ends for providing a respectively plurality of pair magnetic poles on a peripheral surface of each end thereof to face the surfaces of the teeth and a magnet shielding plate disposed at axially middle portion thereof to magnetically separate the permanent magnets (122) disposed at one end thereof from the permanent magnets (122) disposed at the other end thereof. Also permanent magnets are respectively disposed on the opposite sides of the shielding means in the axial direction. A movable core further comprising a plurality of magnetic inductors (124), wherein said first permanent magnet (122) are disposed around a center of a plane that is perpendicular to the reciprocating direction of said movable core and polarized in directions perpendicular to the reciprocating direction, and said magnetic inductors (124) are disposed between said first permanent magnet in the direction perpendicular to the reciprocating direction. Yatsuzuka disclose the claimed invention except for using more that one magnet to provide the circumferential flux path and circumferential pole shoes. However, the use of more than one magnet (7) between pole pieces or magnetic inductors in order to provide the circumferential flux path is well know in the art as show in by Nashiki (also see cited Prior Art Mita U.S. Patent No. 5,684,352 figures 3-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use more than one magnet since that would had been desirable to provide the circumferential path as show by Nashiki.

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Claims 8 and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yatsuzuka et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,138,459 in view of Nashiki U.S. Patent No. 6,144,132 in further view of Yarr et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,389,844.

Yatsuzuka in view of Nashiki discloses the claimed invention except for wherein said first magnets project from said inductors to be located between the adjacent teeth, said coils connected to an ac power source to reciprocate said movable core or to generate electric power. However Yarr discloses a linear machine having extended magnets between the stator teeth in order to provide a linear alternators/motors with and reduce the size, cost and weight of the alternator/motor.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yatsuzuka's invention and provide linear electrodynamics machine working as a motor connected to an ac power source or a generator having magnets projections located between the adjacent teeth since that would been desirable for reduce the size, cost and weight of said alternator/motor.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yatsuzuka et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,138,459 in view of Nashiki U.S. Patent No. 6,144,132 in further view of Hazelton U.S. Patent No. 6,313,551.

Yatsuzuka in view of Nashiki discloses the claimed invention except for said magnetic shield comprising a second permanent magnet that opposite polarity to the first permanent magnets. However, Hazelton discloses a shaft made of a first permanent magnets (40) and a second permanent magnet (42) that opposite polarity to the first permanent magnets in order to improved the flux density.

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Therefore it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yatsuzuka's invention and provide a shaft having a magnetic shield comprising a second permanent magnet that opposite polarity to the first permanent magnets in order to improved the flux density.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yahveh Comas whose telephone number is (571)272-2020. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Darren Schuberg can be reached on 571-272-2044. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YC